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selection and emphasis of vital facts and books of this type would not be useful except for the teacher. As reference books where important facts can be easily and quickly found these books will be very useful.

F. V. EMERSON.

Geography by Grades. By Harmon B. Niver and Edward D. Farrell.

Grade 5A: North America, United States, vi and 146 pp.; 5B: United States, vi and 122 pp.; 6A. Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, West Indies, Central America, South America, 163 pp.; 6B: Europe, 180 pp.: North America, United States and its Dependencies, 305 pp.; 7B: Asia, Africa, Australia and Oceania, 242 pp., index. Maps, ills. and appendices in each. Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, New York, 1911. 8 x 6.

Volume 5A gives a brief account of the several states including surface and climate, products and industries, cities, and history and distinguished citizens. Volume 5B treats the states in the usual groups, the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, etc. Following this are interesting brief studies of the following somewhat typical states: Massachusetts, a manufacturing state; Pennsylvania, a coal state; Virginia, a tobacco state; Louisiana, a sugar state; Mississippi, a cotton state; Illinois, a prairie state; Minnesota, a wheat state; Colorado, a mining state; California, a fruit state. Canada and South America in Volume 6A and Europe in Volume 6B, are treated in the same general fashion as in Volume 5A. The illustrations are fairly well chosen, but it seems of doubtful value to include the state houses of each state since, if for no other reason, they are largely built on the same plan. Volume 7A treats North America and the United States more extensively. About one-third is given to chapters on industries, cities, products and commerce and the remainder to descriptions of individual states. Volume 7B treats of Asia, Africa and Oceania.

The dominant treatment in this series is factual and economic. Explanatory treatment is found but to a small extent on the economic, and scarcely at all on the physiographic side. Thus the supremacy of Pennsylvania in iron production is explained by the meeting of the Lake Superior ore with the cheap coal of that state. On the other hand, the commerce and manufactures of New York City are described, but the great westward gateway through the Mohawk Gap, the factor which explains the predominance of the city, is unmentioned. Statistics are quoted as to the manufacture of flour in Minneapolis, but there is no word of the importance of the water power at the Falls of St. Anthony.

The content of geography in elementary schools cannot be said to be fixed. Whether it will be factual with emphasis on location as of old or with emphasis on the commercial side or will include both with emphasis on relations, remains to be seen. This series of books is a well worked out contribution to a moderately commercial treatment of geography.

F. V. EMERSON.

The Elements of Geography. By Rollin D. Salisbury, Harlan H. Barrows and Walter S. Tower. ix and 616 pp. Maps, ills., index. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1912. \$1.50. 8 x 5½.

This is the second of the new type of geographies to appear. The book is a distinct departure from anything that has thus far been written in America. Of its twenty-one chapters covering about six hundred pages, only three chapters are devoted to physiography of the lands. Strictly speaking, only Chapter 3 deals with physiography of the lands, Chapter 1 being entitled *The Nature of Geography*, and Chapter 2, *Earth Relations*. Other chapters, however, include more or less physiography. Climate is treated with unusual fullness, receiving eight chapters or nearly 175 pages. Unquestionably, climate and its influences are entitled to a rather large proportion of space in a text-book of geography. Careful reading of these chapters, however, leaves the impression that details are introduced which tend to make the subject-

matter more like reference than textbook material. The oceans receive a single chapter. Soils and their qualities are well treated. A chapter also is given to the internal forces which change the earth's surface, and another to modification of the land by external agencies. The foregoing chapters constitute fifteen out of twenty-one, and are a less marked departure from the older type of physical geography than are the last six chapters, which constitute somewhat less than a third of the total. These last chapters are distinctly of the kind that geography teachers have been asking for for some years. They are thoroughly humanized geography, dealing with the problems of inland waters, the relations of mountains and plateaus to life, coast lines and harbors, distribution and development of American industries, and the development of cities.

The book is profusely illustrated but, owing to the quality of the paper used in the earlier copies, many of the half tones do not come out well. Some of the sketch maps like Figures 149, 396 and 397, are difficult to read, but the series of black and white maps included in Figures 401 to 427 are very telling, indeed. The placing of colored maps at the back of the book, and the questions placed at the ends of chapters are thoroughly to be commended.

No strictly regional geography is introduced. The book is a treatment of geographical principles with illustrations drawn from the United States in particular and the world at large when desirable.

The book is too difficult for the average high school class, but should serve excellently the needs of normal schools and elementary college classes, and might be used in advanced high school classes. A great amount of material is compressed into many of the paragraphs, but the treatment is clear, the language is simple, and the style is lucid. It seems that the book ought to receive a hearty welcome for it is a *geography*, and introduces those phases of the subject which in recent years have come to be regarded as highly desirable.

R. H. WHITBECK.

General and Regional Geography for Students. By J. F. Unstead and E. G. R. Taylor. xii and 516 pp. Maps, diagrams, index. George Philip & Son, Ltd., London, 1911. 6s. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Apparently the demand for humanized geography has made itself felt in England, for this book is decidedly not a physical geography. It is, as its title indicates, general and regional. The first half of the volume treats (often briefly) the important topics of physical geography—weathering, erosion, glaciation, the wind, etc. Climate and the atmosphere are rather fully discussed in four chapters. Considerable emphasis is laid upon the distribution of life—plant, animal and human. The treatment of physiography is distinctly subordinated to the treatment of those phases of geography in which man and his activities are involved.

Part II treats of regional geography. The authors here meet the difficulty which every writer of a regional geography of limited length must encounter, namely, the difficulty of satisfactorily describing all of the nations and their colonies in a single book, or part of a book. Half of Part II is given to Europe, while the British Isles are given more space than the entire Western Hemisphere. Colored maps are not employed, and the black and white sketch maps make an unfavorable impression. While the book is unattractive in appearance, it is thoroughly meritorious in its content. Causal relations are constantly recognized. The style is clear and direct and the matter is interestingly presented. The book will not meet American needs, at least as a textbook, but as a reference book, it ought to be quite widely useful.

R. H. WHITBECK.

Rabenort's Geographies. By William Rabenort. Europe. viii and 231 pp. Maps, ills., index. North and South America (exclusive of the United States). viii and 230 pp. Maps, ills., index. American Book Co., New York, 1912. 50 cents each. 9×6 .

It is not quite clear why these books have been written and published. They do not, in any fundamental quality improve upon the other textbooks